NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY OFFICIAL

## Heavy Defalcation.

HARTFORD, Cont., Monday, Feb. 1, 1858. John W. Seymour, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford Codn. y Savings Association, left town on Martford Coda, y Savings Association, left town on Saturday last, and since he left it has been ascer-tained that he was a defaulter to that institution in the sum of \$100,000 or more. The money has been lost in stock and other speculations, Mr. Seymour was President of the Mercantile Bank, and was considered one of the most upright men in the community. The Mercenti'e Bank does not lose a dollar by Mr. Seymour, neither, as far as we can learn, does any other insti-Intion lose anything by him except the Savin, 78 Asso-

### The Pennsylvania Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858. A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania

Bank took place this afternoon. The report of the Directors presents a sad condition of affairs. Among the collaterals were notes from the firm of which President Allibone's brother is a member, for \$120,000, of which \$12,000 only was discounted by the Directors. Mr. Allibone volunteers the assumption of this debt. The notes of the Hempfield Railroad for \$289,000 are among the collaterals loaned without the authority of the Board. Many similar transactions are mentioned in the report, which recommends an as signment. Resolutions to that effect were considered but postponed till next year.

#### Mercantile Resumptions.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858. Messrs, F. Skinner & Co. and J. C. Howe & Co. Iwo of the largest mercantile firms of Boston, who suspended in October last, have to-day resumed pay ments in full.

The Old Cambridge and Cragie's bridges being made free thoroughfares from this date, the event was celebrated by the authorities of Cambridge and the public, including many citizens of Boston, by a proession, salutes of artillery, ringing of bells and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

#### Fire in Louisville.

Louisville, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

Messrs. J. Barber & Co.'s alcohol works, in this place, were destroyed by fire this morning. They were fully insured.

John Paine, proprietor of the Galt House here, has died of consumption.

Fire in Iowa City.

Chicago, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

The warehouse of Thompson & Co., Iowa City, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss \$100,000; urance not known.

The Italian Opera in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

The opera of Don Giovanni was given at the Academy of Music to-night, and the house was crowded in every part, notwith-standing the storm. Some tickets sold as high as \$5 premium. The opera is to be re-

## Death by Chloroform.

TORONTO, Can., Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

J. McChesney, lumber and coal merchant, of this city, died suddenly this morning in a dentist's chair, after taking chloroform for the purpose of having his teeth extracted.

#### Fire at Rome, Ga.

A whole square of buildings was destroyed by fire at Rome on Friday last. Loss \$100,000. The building eccupied by The Southron was among those destroyed.

## United States Supreme Court.

No. 3c. J. M. Mattingly vs. David D. Boyd's Administrators.—Justice Carron delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Ten nessee and remanding the cause for further proceed

nessee and remanding the cause for intriner processings.

No. 27. Frank Dynes vs. Jonah D. Hoover.—Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, with costs.

Nos. 20 and 7. Phile Chamberlain et al., claimants of the propeller Ogden, vs. E. B. Ward, and E. B. Ward et al. vs. Philo Chamberlain.—Appeal from the Circuit for the Southern District of Ohio. On motion ordered to be dismissed, with costs.

No. 60. Lafayette Insurance Company vs. Camillus Ridder.—Error te Circuit of the United States of Indians. The matters in controversy having been settled, the cause was ordered to be dismissed, with costs.

No. 55. Eliphas Spencer vs. John W. Lapsley.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff. ntiff.

Plaintiff.

No. 56, Geo. W. Matterson vs. Andrew M. Payne.—
Submitted on record and printed argument for deitted on record and printed argument for defendant.

# State of the Weather.

State of the Weather.

(By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at No. 21 Wall street.)

Portland, Me., 9s. m.—Cool; wind S. W.; thermometer 16.

Bangor, Me., 9s. m.—Very piessant; wind N. W.; 10.

Eastford, Me., 9s. m.—Cest; wind N. W.; 10.

Eastford, Me., 9s. m.—Clear; wind N. W.; 2.

Calais, Me., 9s. m.—Clear; wind N. W.; 3.

Sacryttle, N. B., 9s. m.—Clear; wind W.; 10.

Garlotte, fown, P. E. I.—Clear; wind W.; 10.

Carlotte, Can., 9s. m.—Clear; below zero.

Island Pond, Vi.—Clear; it sunrise, 29 below zero.

Island Pond, Vi.—Clear; it sunrise, 29 below zero.

Island Pond, Vi.—Clear; it sunrise, 29 below zero.

New York, noon—Cloady, wind E.; 35; berometer 90.355,

Philodo, N. Y.—Clear; wind N. W.; 22.

Oswego, N. Y.—Clear; wind N. W.; 22.

Oswego, N. Y.—Clear; wind N. W.; 22.

Chicago, H.—Cloady; 31.

Tokonto, C. W.—Clear; wind N.; 18.

Pittsburger, Pa.—Cloady; 28.

Chicard, Chil—Cloady; 31.

Tokonto, C. W.—Clear; between yold; bay freen over.

Detrect—Clear; 24.

Toledo, O.—Cloady; wind E.; 32.

Chicards, Ohio—Cloady; 28.

Cleveland, Ohio—Cloady; 28.

Cleveland, Ohio—Cloady; 28.

Cleveland, Ohio—Cloady; 28.

Cleveland, M.—Cloady; 28.

Cleveland, M.—Cloady; 28.

Cleveland, Ohio—Cloady; 28.

Cleveland, M.—Clear; Hight wind N. E.; 29. 

TAMMANY SOCIETY .- There was a meeting of the Tammany Society, or " Columbian Order," last evening, at Tammany Hall. Gov. Bell of the Alms-House Governors, and several other prominent Democrats were initiated into the order, after which a committee of thirteen, of which James Connor is chairman, was appointed to take charge of the monument which it is proposed to erect in memory of the late Lorenzo E. Shepard, who was a Grand Sachem at the time of his death.

The Philadelphia Press states that Senator Bell of Tennessee will vote against the Lecompton fraud, and that twenty-five Democratic Members of the House of Representatives have already taken position against it. The Evening Post states that Senator Crittenden will also vote against Lecompton.

A MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.—The Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, which has been in the course of construction for several years, it is said, will be the largest and finest in the world. It is said, will be the largest and linest in the world. It is to be two miles in length. The total amount of ma-sonry in the bridge will be 3,000,000 cubic feet, which, at 134 feet to the tun, gives a total weight of about 22,000 tuns. Fourteen of the piers are com-pleted, and it is expected that eight more will be finished next season, leaving only two to erect in 1859. The total weight of iron in the tunes will be 19,400 tuns. The bridge, when completed, is estimated to cost the geomfortable sum of \$5,000,000.

#### A CARD.

I find in The Herald of to-day the following: I find in The Herald of to-day the following:

"More Lower Developments."—The Chevalier Simeuten, who was expelled from the floor of the last Geograps in consequence of his lobby operations, tells a very curious story about the same matter to the choice permain in his city for which he corresponds. He states that Mr. Stone, one of the witnesses examined before the Councresional Investigating Committee in relation to the \$37,000 brite, has testified that a member of the last Councress offered to obtain twenty five votes in favor of the received aimid amendment if \$45,000 were paid by the Middlesse Company into the hands of a certain bran-bread editor in New-York. Chevaller Simonton evidently alludes to Matteson, the member, and Greeley, the editor. It will be recollected that the last-named philosopher was the stop lighcon to hank of deposit or broker in the matter of a draft for one thousand dollars drawn on account of the Fort Des Moines Improvement and Navigation Company, handed by Stryker, the agent of the Company, to Greeley, carried by him in his breeches pocket for some time, and then paid over to Matteson.

"If there is any truth in this statement, we have that the action and the company in the last that has been to the same truth in this statement."

to anacteson.
" If there is any truth in this statement, we hope that the whole
matter will be ripped up by the Committee. Simonton in former
times used to be very good at ripping up old breaches; and it
would be a pity if he had left the business altogether."

I do not know how much truth there may be in the oregoing, so far as it affects others; I shall not volunteer as their vindicator; but, knowing the tendency of 'immortal scandals " to diffuse themselves and gain a sort of credence while their victims disdain to notice them, I choose to meet this at once, and treat it as though it were established that some such testimony had been given at Washington.

It is very obvious and very true that I am nowise espe usible for anything that Mr. Matteson or anybody else but myself may have said to Mr. Stone or any of his assoc ates. It is very certain that Mr. Matteson never said a nything to me of any such proposition as is above reported, nor was authorized by me to use my name in any such manner. But there are a few facts bearing on this matter to which I solicit attention.

I have not been in Washington City for eighteen months past, and of course was not there at any time during the last session of Congress. I left for the West on a lecturing tour on the 14th day of January, 1857, and only returned to this city on the last day of February. The two following days were devoted to my dead son; the next day was the last of the XXXIVth Congress. During the entire session, so far as I am aware, I wrote no letter to Mr. Matteson, received none from him, and, though I saw him in this City between Christmas and New-Year's, I am certain no word respecting an alteration of the Tariff, nor any other measure likely to come before Congress, passed between us. It does not seem credible that he should have proposed to place money in my hands at a time when he must have known, if he read THE TRIBUNE, that I was traveling on and writing from the banks of the upper Mississippi. And it certainly is not true that any money was ever "paid over to Matteson" by me for any purpose whatever.

As my absence at the West that Winter was made the pretext for a hue and cry, I beg leave to inform the Lawrence and Stone Investigating Committee that I am now at home, and though I never heard, nor (until very recently never believed or suspected, that Lawrence, Stone & Co., or anybody else, paid or promised any money, whether to Members of Congress at Washington, to Editors in New-York, or to anybody else, to procure a change in the Tariff, yet, if said Committee supposes I could shed any light on the matter, I am, very respectfully, very much at their service.

HORACE GREELEY. New York, Feb. 1, 1858.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1858. It is hoped the discussion on the Printing Deficiency bill, which is to be resumed in the House on Monday, will let the daylight into this prolific source of corruption and fraud. The figures are almost appalling to contemplate, as will readily be seen .. The printing bill for the XXXIId Congress was \$950,-287 30; for the XXXIIId Congress, \$1,699,381 51, and for the XXXIVth Congress, \$2,339,081 27, thus nearly doubling itself every two years. But this is not all. At the beginning of each new Congress, a deficiency bill was brought in for that which had expired, and for the three years above stated, as follows: For the XXXIId Congress, \$127,596 40; for the XXXIIId Congress, \$625,000, and for the XXXIVth Congress—the bill now pending-\$790,000. No wonder influences are always ready on the floor to sustain these expenditures. Nor is it surprising that printers, binders, superintendents and the like, who have been all banded together, should have amassed immense forbanded together, should have an asset up by tunes in a few years. One of the claims set up by Mr. Wendell for reflection as Printer to the House, and urged in the Democratic caucus, was an appropriation of \$40,000 to aid the Presidential election, and the could be a set of the could be priation of \$40,000 to sid the Presidential election, and to carry Congressional Districts. He could well afford such a donation, when every dollar of it was leeched from the public Treasury. So, too, he and others in the same combination could afford to buy The Inion establishment, using it as a lever to advance their nercount interests, by making from the property of the proper

largest and roost complete printing establishments in the United States, where the work of Congress is now done, notwith tanding the election of Stead man and Harris as Printers to the two Houses. These expenditures have grown out of the most trashy and worthless publications, and have swollen trashy and worthless publications, and have swollen from non-accountability, or rather from a combina-tion between the printers and binders and the per-sons appointed by law to protect the public inter-ests. It is questionable if a single man in the whole country, but the proof-reader, has ever read any of country, but the proof-reader, has ever read any of these huge tomes, which are only endurable for their illustrations. The unwieldy volumes on what are called "Commercial Relations" are positively offensive for their gross stupidity, ignorance and audacious pretension. They are compiled mainly from the imperfect correspondence of our Consuls abroad and newspapers, but without either system, intelligence, or skill. They have never been recognized as authority, and cannot be too soon aban doned—since there is no necessary connection be-tween the volumes, which is pleaded for a continu-ance of the Japan Expedition, Ellis's Exploration,

sdvance their personal interests, by pushing forward

to share the a afford also, out of the profits, to erect one of the

There is a project now on foot to sell the printing and binding establishment owned by Wendell, McGuire & Company to the Government for a snug million, or thereabout, in order to set up a national printing office. This is the biggest job yet proposed, and will enlist the efforts of that patriotic lobby who, while professedly denouncing corruption, are em-ployed to carry it through Congress under the most glaring of false pretenses. We shall see who will vote for this swindle, or at least the country will have a chance of seeing, if ever the yeas and nays are called. Let gentlemen in the House remember that. Although Congress was cheated under the contract system, it is practicable to carry it out without being exposed to future frauds. And it is not undertaking too much to say that the printing, binding, engraving and lithographing can be executed for one half the prices heretofore paid, in better etyle and with prompter delivery, if the proper pains

Mr. Stanton's address to the people of the United States, which appeared this morning, has created a sensation. Its clear statements, divested of all paritisan or passionate feeling, are calculated to exert influence upon Congress, and, just at this moment, when the Lecompton contrivance is about to be sub-mitted, must touch the Administration keenly. Always known as a prominent politician in the South, and still avowing his sympathies and partialities with that section, Mr. Stanton cannot be assailed, as others have been, for being governed by sectional or selfish prejudices. His course was prompted under a sense of personal integrity, having witnessed the frauds and outrages which were committed, while that of the Administration was dictated by the representations of agents, who from the very outset were the instruments of a desperate and reck-less faction. Between the two, it is not difficult to suppose which testimony the country will accept as

suppose which testimeny the country will accept as the more credible.

Misgivings are expressed whether Nicaragua will ratify the Cass and Yrissarri Treaty. No advices have reached the Department here, but some private intelligence throws doubt over the result. The reason assigned for the hesitation is the belief that the treaty was made as a cover for the interests of one of the Transit Companies, and that Yrissarri, the negotiator, was a direct beneficiary to the extent of thousands, which are freely named here. It

will be remembered, the Administration for a long time refused to recognize him as the Minister, but suddenly abandoned the objections, without assignirg any special reasons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1858.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF NICA-RAGUA. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Those who have read faithfully and attentively the debates on the Central American question in the Senate and House of Representatives, will not have received a correct impression nor have learned a valuable fact in regard to the present condition of Nicaragua. It is left for the reporters of the New-York press-and for a few only of theseto give a true thea of the relations that exist, or that ought to exist, between the North American and Central American Republics. I do not know one Member of Congress who has thought it worth his while to devote the necessary time and attention, or establish such a correspondence with Central America as would enable him to address the House of Representatives or the Senate with tolerable success in regard to any one of the Central American Republics; and yet, all are ready to give opinions and make speeches. If attorneys con-ducted the business of their clients in this careless and ignorant manner, they would soon be without employment.

I have before me advices received by the last steamer, which came through San Juan del Norte. They are the latest. They reach to December 31, from Managua. They give me a full account of all the important events of the last month in Nica-

I believe it is not generally known that the prerent Nicaraguan Government have entered into for-mal negotiations with that dusky gallimpper, the King of the Mosquitoes, for the purchase and ces-sion of his Royal Highness's dominions. Col. Don Manuel Gros, on the part of Nicaragua, and who is a bosom friend of his long, spare Highness, has been commissioned to open direct negotiations. By pursuing this line of policy in regard to the disputed territory. Nicarsguaescapes the chances of a quarrel with Great Britain, should she be still inclined to

assert her protectorate.

You have published the terms of the treaty between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. One article of this treaty will be rejected by the National Assem-bly, or Constitutional Convention, now in session at Managua. They will not allow any of the Central American States, more especially Costa Rica, to advise cr interfere in the transit negotiations. The boundary line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua gives every part of the transit, from ocean to ocean, to the latter. This line commences near Salinas Bay on the Pacific, south of the transit road, runs thence to Sapoa River, near the lake, thence through a point three miles inland, south of Castillo, on the river. By this, you will see, the entire lakeshore and the river are given up to Nicaragua, while the province of Guanacaste, south of this line. is yielded to Costa Rica.

By the establishment of this boundary line sev-

of Costa Rica over the Transit being annihilated by the treaty, the original Webster grant, in which Moses Grinnell and other citizens of New-York are said to have been interested, is effectually canceled. The Webster and Harris grant, made by Costa Rica to the representatives of Mesers. Garrison and Mor-gan, shares the same fate. Peace also is restored between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, cutting off the between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, cutting oil the hopes of the Walker-Rivas grant. The affair is greatly simplified, being reduced to a contest between the old Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company, now represented by Joseph L. White, and the Accessory Transit Company, represented by Vanderbilt & Allen, the latter of whom is now in Nicaragua reviving the pretensions of the Accessory Company, whose charter was declared forfeit under the Walker-Rivas Government.

the Walker-Rivas Government.

The protest of Mr. Allen, published at Managua sets forth in very strong terms the claims of his Company, as being in law, in equity, and in fact, superior to those of that defunct and utterly effets and useless concern which is now represented by White & Stebbins of your city. It would be inter-esting to know under what pretexts the Ship Canal Company has been revived, when there is no intention of building a ship-canal. The present Government of Nicaragua is as badly informed in regard to transit speculations in New-York and Washington, as members of Congress are in regard to the government and present condition of Nicaragua. After the capitulation of last May, the unsettled

condition of the country made it uncertain which of the two parties, Legitimist or Democratic, would obtain the ascendancy. At this crisis Gen. Thomas Martinez, the leader of the Legitimist party, a man of temperate political opinions, formed a coalition with Gen. Maximo Jerez, the leader of the popular or Democratic faction, to maintain the equilibrium, and share between them the powers of the Government. At their request, the Provisional President, Rivas, abdicated the Government. The two gen-Rivas, abdicated the Government. The two generals, being now a de facto Government, immediately ordered an election, which resulted in the elevation of Martinez to the Presidency. Twenty five leading representatives from all parts of Nicaragua, including Leon, Legovia, Matagalpa and Chontales, were elected and sent direct from the people to form a National Assembly, with power to form a new Constitution, at Managua. If Mr. William Walker is still the President of Nicaragua this Con-

stituent Assembly are strangely ignorant of the fact.

Before this Assembly the new President took the oath of office, and was recognized by representatives oath of office, and was recognized by representatives of all the departments as the legitimate Executive. General Jerez, the Democratic leader, although beaten at the polls, did not thereupon make a pronunciamiento, or proceed to excite a revolution, which seems to show that some degree of cordiality exists between the two leaders. The election took

The Constituent Assembly, who are now occupied in preparing a new Constitution for the Repub-lic, knowing that the Constitution of 1832 had been the real cause of the revolution of 1851, which, in its turn, gave occasion to the introduction of the fillibusters, are endeavoring to form a Government which shall meet the real wants and necessities of the people, and reduce the quarrels between the Legitimist and Democratic factions to a mere political contest, such as goes on from year to year in the United States.. A Constitutional Committee was appointed, of which Licentiado Zepada of Leon is now the President. The duty of this Committee is to draft a Constitution to be acted upon by the Constituent Assembly. One of its fundamental pro-visions will be the establishment of universal suf-Confiscation for political offenses, pecange and Slavery in every form, will be forbidden. The term of the Presidency will be extended from two to four years.

But the most important feature of the new code of Nicaragua will be a body of enactments respect-ing colonization. Every inducement will be held out to foreigners to enter and establish themselves as freely and as soon as possible in the Nicaraguan territory. No restrictions will be imposed upon immigration, except such as may be necessary to protect the nation against fillibusterism. Titles in land and mineral rights will be freely given by the Government, and the taxes upon commerce made as

The interference of American ships-of-war for the suppression of unlawful invasions of her territory has revived the ancient sentiment of friendship to ward the people and Government of the United States in Nicaragus. Americans may now travel unarmed and unmolested through any part of her

territory.

The leading members of the Constitutional Convention, or National Assembly of Managers are named as follows: From Leon—Don Pedro Celadon, Licen-ciado Zepada, Raffael Salinas. From Segovia— Leña Machado, Don P. Castillon. From Granada —Maximo Espinosa, Padre Lacoya, F. Vega. From

credit. All the Cabinet, except Jerus and Juarrez. are Legitimists. They correspond very nearly in sentiment with the old-fashioned Federalists in the sentiment with the old-fashioned Federalists in the United States, most of whom, you are aware, in-cluding Mr. Buchanan, became members of the Democratic party under Jackson.

The Government will consist of a Senate and Assembly, a President and a Supreme Court, and will be strengthened in its action by the experience of the past, and the advice of such intelligent Americans as may see fit to make Nicaragua their

residence.

There are no signs of sectional jealousy as The members from Leon were cooperating cordially with the members from Granada. Martinez will continue in the Presidency, and being a man of moderate opinions, will not give needless offense to the Democrats. Ex-President Rivas is living retired at Leon; José Guerrero and Zepada, who share great influence in that turbulent city, have share great in the treater a disturbance, Salinas, Barro and Valle, the friends of Jerez, are equally subdued and pacific; Chamerro and the legitimists follow the lead of Martinez, who listens to the advice of Jerez; the Constitutional Assembly is about equally divided; and so, for the present, all goes well for Nicarsgua.

The public acts of Martinez and Jerez, during their

provisional occupancy of the Government, have been confirmed by the Assembly.

been confirmed by the Assembly.

The colonization laws of Nicaragua will conform in their general character with those of Chili and Costa Rica: States that have profited more than any other in South or Central America by the introduction of foreign labor and capital. Mr. Thayer will find his views of American colonization warmly espoused and seconded by the Constituent Assembly at Managua; but I do not think that it at Managua; but I do not think that it would be expedient for our Government to interfere in this matter, at present. The cultivation of wheat in Chili, and of coffee in Costa Rica, has been promoted and carried to the extent of a large and profitable foreign trade through the instrumentality of foreign capital-German and English

-employing native labor.

The plan of colonization which has thus far been the only successful one in tropical countries, is the location of intelligent white men in the towns and villages, with capital enough to retain the services of a certain number of native laborers. Such im-migrants will always find friends; and, if they are not above turning their hands to any kind of busi-ness that appears profitable, and will take pains to acquire a smattering of Spanish, they are sure to make a living and much more. A crowd of miserable, poverty-stricken intragrants, such as are shipped daily from Europe to the United States, set ashore on any part of Central America, would quickly perish of disease.

Native labor is worth from 25 to 75 cents a day,

and is profitable at that price to the employer. It requires to be treated with kindness, and the wages punctually paid, or the laborer will disappear. The lower class of natives have a great deal of selfrespect, and will not bear to be struck or otherwise abused. They are revengeful but grateful, and in-variably kind to women and children without distinction of rank. The Government will invite set-tlers to take up mining and agricultural rights in the interior, where the climate is healthy. The

The entire Isthmus, from Managua to the Transit road, is one of the finest coffee seils and climates in America, and produces a grain equal to Mocha. Plantains and Indian corn grow with little cultiva-tion. The soil is light, and easily turned by the

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have ren dered an important service to Central America, by running one of their old, safe, slow-sailing steamers (the Columbus) as a freight, mail and passenge (the Columbus) as a freight, mail and passenger beat up and down the coast weekly, touching at the principal scaports between Panama and the Bay of Fonseca, inclusive. The freights of this line for Central America in hides, coffee, indigo, cochineal, silver ore, precious wood, vanilla, and other trop-ical products, amount already to more than \$10,000 a month. The Panama Railroad carries more and more of these products yearly, and the goods and money sent in exchange for them; and there is a rapid improvement of the interior condition of the whole of Central America, and a better feeting to-ward foreigners, in consequence of these real and substantial benefits.

Notwithstanding the immense destruction of life

and property by the fillibusters, such is the elasticity and gentleness of the native character that these wrongs and mischiefs are already half-forgotten.
The people are rapidly clearing away the thorns and
undergrowth, and rebuilding the fences about their
gardens and plantations. Fifteen thousand persons, of all colors, are already living and transacting business in and among the ruins of Granada. The houses are gradually replacing heaps of ruins. Rivas, nonsestre granualy parties are the solong desolate, is again taking its place among the cities, and the traveler again acknowledges the unrivaled beauty of its gardens and plantations. If it were possible to import, in their perfection, the thin-skinned oranges of Rivas into New-York, or the celebrated 'white pine apples," compared with which our West India imported fruit is mere buckskin and vinegar, that tropical city would become a theme for the commendations of epicures and the praise of poets, who would find no apter comparison for the "kisses of first love" than a first bite into a Rivas white pine-apple.

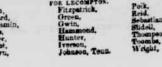
Fillibusterism did its best, or its worst, to destroy

and raze to the ground the cities and plantations the Isthmus: but the soil and the cost of labor and materials are so light, and the climate so favorable to native industry, not three years will have passed before all vestige of the human hurricane will have disappeared.

## THE LECOMPTON QUESTION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jun. 31, 1858.

All doubt as to the presence of the Lecompton Constitution is at last ended. It reached here last night in charge of Clarkson, the Po 'master of Leavenworth, who is said to be a most appropriate custodian of so precious a trust. It will be sent to Congress on Tuesday, with a message urging admission as the best mode of settlement. Clarkson confirms a rumor which had preceded him, of a return from Delaware Crossing having been received after the published account was made up. which decides the complexion of Leavenworth County, and gives a Pro-Slavery majority in the Legislature. With a view of offsetting this irregularity, he says that the returns from Coffee County, electing Free-State officers, were received by the Governor and canvassers, after the count, but before their publication of the result. He saw Calhoun just before starting, and therefore may be presumed to understand something of the purposes of that virtuous patriot. It is known here that as yet Calhoun has issued no certificate of election, and hence the impression obtains that the final declaration is withheld until he can have the opportunity of getting instructions adapted to the emergency. It is reported that on Wednesday next this Federal Capital will be rejoiced by his ad-

We are now on the eve of a great struggle, it which trifling speculations and frivolous rumor-ought to be ignored. All the estimates of its probable issue which have fallen under my eye, disclose a very imperfect knowledge of the influences which are silently operating in different ways, and of the probable ceurse of men who have not clearly deined their positions. And first as to the Senate. The Administration confidently expects a majority of four or five, while the Opposition reduce it to two or three, and some less. Let us analyze the prospect. There are sixty-two Senators, of whom two are likely to be absent on this test, viz., Messrs. Henderson and Bates, thus leaving sixty as the aggregate, including the two Senators from Indiana, who occupy seats, vote and draw pay, while their right is disputed, and absolutely denied by the decision of a parallel principle. But they will be sustained until after the contest, and so must be sustained. reckoned. On a direct vote for Lecompton pure and simple, the following division would occur as parties now stand:



Tuice. STUART, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamor, Crittendes, Dixor, Dixor, Doublittle, Douglass, Total, 27 Opposition

Of the four Americans named in opposition, Mr. Of the four Americans the basel positively, but thempson has not declared himself positively, but the baseling is indicated. Bell, Crittenden and his position is indicated. Bell, Crittenden and Houston are emphatic. Mr. Pugh has yet to dis-close his intention clearly in regard to obeying in-structions, and will aim at a compromise, upon the basis of accepting Lecompton, with a condition of submitting the Slavery question. What he will do when that fails, may be conjectured but cannot be asserted. Mr. Pearce is undecided, finding opinion at home much divided. His disposition is conserva-tive, and he will consult with that interest in the South before finally making up his judgment. Mr. Kennedy is now inclined to vote for Lecompton, but is anxious to act with his political friends, and may do so eventually, though hard pressed by the

The classification is made up, after some pains to ascertain distinctly the views of Senators, and will be scknowledged correct by those who have the favor the estimate made by the Administration which has counted noses pretty closely, and with a clear appreciation of some contingencies not visible to the public eye. If the three doubtful could be persuaded to join the Opposition, Mr. Breckenge would have a chance to make or undo him

self by a casting vote.

It is utterly impossible, in the present confused state of the question, to express a reliable opinion of the result in the House, and for the simple reason that more than enough members are now wavering or waiting developments to determine it. This remark is especially true of New-York, and has application elsewhere. When Calhoun shows his hand, then the line will be more broadly drawn, and not until then. Meantime, conjectures only tend to embarrass a conclusion, and I shall not imitate the and example of indulging in an enterprise so

As a recent paragraph in this correspondence appears to have produced an erroneous and prejudicial impression, it is proper to say that the Grand Jury here, after eight weeks of investigation, were unable to find any imputation against Gen. Cullom, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, sustained, and that no evidence yet produced before the Committee supports the rumors which it is probable envy or malice prompted. On the contrary, it is said, the testimony gives him a clean bill of health and reacts upon the accusers.

The charge made against The States, of this city, of ingratitude to the Administration after receiving its favors, is wholly unfounded. It desires to be an independent journal, and in opposing the Lecompton contrivance has exhibited that spirit at some pecuniary cost. There is no doubt about the fact that the binding of the public Departments, a job of considerable value, was offered to The States, and declined, because complicated with an objective. As a recent paragraph in this correspondence ap

and declined, because complicated with an objectionable condition.

### NEW-YORK OFFICE BEGGARS.

NEW-YORK OFFICE BEGGARS.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1858.

The "Dickering "about the New-York offices has at last been brought to a point. Schell and Birdsall are to be confirmed; but the Barnburners, in consideration of a piedge that they will secure a delegation in 1860 opposed to Douglas and Dickinson, are to have the Marshal of the Northern District and a few of the smaller offices. Simon Jewett is to be Marshal. I understand that Cagger, Richmond and Cheney have indorsed his paper, and are likely to pay it if their friend doe not get this or some other office. Barnburners had the support of Cobb and Bright.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1858.

The disposition of the New-York offices having been settled, the politicians, have ceased to throng

The disposition of the New-York omces having been settled, the politicians have ceased to throng about the write from an Departments, and most of them have shaken the dust of Washington from their boots and left for home. Dickinson has the advantage in the importance and number of the appointments. The Barnburners will find it difficult to keep their pledge to carry the State against him in 1840.

Thurlow Weed arrived last night. One of the ob-Thurlow Weed arrived last night. One of the objects of his visit is to take part in carrying out Elithayer's Central American scheme. There is a great interest felt in it by those who are concerned in the various railroad projects in that part of the continent. If the colonies are located in the interior, those acquainted with the countries have great confidence in the immediate success of the colonization. The failures of the Belgian, French and English settlements has been caused by the selection of places on the low seaboard for an establishment. There is no country in the world more healthy than that on the high parts in the interior.

# MORE OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Standing Committee on Frauds, of the Board of Aidermen, met again in the Library yesterday, Ald. Adams in the Chair. As soon as the Committee had organized, the Chairman stated that no new cases would be entertained until the cases reported by Mr. Conover, and then under investigation, should have been disposed of. He directed all having new cases to present them, by petition, through the Board of Aldermen. f Aldermen met again in the Library

The investigation of the Fifty-fourth street case wa then continued. Mr. C. F. LAIGHT was called. He testified that he had been over-assessed to the amount

Mr. WALTER F. PINCKNEY was called in relation to Mir. WALTER F. FINCKNEY was called in relation to his proposal to return portions of the assessments. He stated that he was a Clerk in the Assessments De-partment, and that he was directed to examine the books. He did so, and notified the contractor, Mr. Farley to return the excess. Farley paid him the sum of \$946.20. The contract was awarded to Mr. Mount-ing the property of the Farley. On the of \$346.20. The contract was awarded to Mr. Mount-joy, and subsequently transferred to Farley. On the papers both names appeared, while there was a con-siderable difference in the amount of their original bids. The witness received the money to pay away, and had done so in several cases. The others could be paid if they called.

Mr. Mountyjoy was called. He said he received the contract at 75 cents and assigned it to Mr. Farley.

contract at 75 cents, and assigned it to Mr. Farley He declined telling what he received for the contract He declined telling what he received for the contract from Mr. Farley, any further than to acknowledge that he received an equivalent. He could not tell why the contract had not been awarded to Mr. Galagher at 20 cents, nor to Mr. Ellis at 63 cents. Ex-Alderman Moneghan was called in relation to

Ex-Alderman Moneghan was called in relation to Mr. Pinckney's proposal to return a portion of the money. Mr. Monaghan was at the time Chairman of the Committee on Assessments. As soon as the errors were discovered he called upon Mr. Farley to refund the money. Mr. Farley acknowledged that he had been overpaid, and said he was "short," but would return the money soon. Mr. Farley was called upon several times, and finally he gave the money to Mr. Pinckney. The witness thought the money should have been returned to the Burcau of Arrears. It was not paid there, however, because they would not receive any less than the whole amount, which would have been several dollars more.

The witness thought the city lost a great deal, from he fact that there were no means provided for the

The witness thought the city lost a great deal, from he fact that there were no means provided for the committees to visit localities in which work was done. The consevuence was that many works were not examined, and the committees had to take the statements as they came from the surveyors, and his experience led him to believe that the surveying system was the most corrupt of any in the country, and, beside that, he believed the surveyors were dishonest. He wished to state, in conclusion, that he believed Mr. Pinckney was perfectly honest in what he had done in the matter.

the matter.

It was here considered important that Mr. Rodgers, who was the Contract Clerk in the Street Department at the time the contract was made, should be examined, but on inquiry it was discovered that he had

gone South.

Mr. S. D. Moulton was called in relation to filling in Fifty-fourth street. He said he had resided in that vicinity 25 years, and was familiar with the work that had been done. The filling in required was 15 feet, and he knew that between Fifty-third street and Lexible to expense the filling in was not more than 9 feet. and no avenue the filling in was not more than 9 feet. He understood, too, that a former contract had been made to fill in there, but it had not been done, al-though Mr. Ellis, a brewer there, had paid \$30 for it. The advertisement for the work was read, and The advertisement for the work was read, and showed that the specifications required that the filling in of the sidewalks should be nine feet. The Fifty-fourth-street case was then adjourned until the attendance of Mr. Farley and the Surveyor and Inspector could be accured.

Mr. J. BRICE SMITH presented a written statement in relation to the Fifty-second-street case. It was confirmatory of the verbal statements made at the former meeting. The Committee then adjourned to Thereday next at 2 p. m.

LATER FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

The Army Safe in Winter Quarters.

EVERYTHING PROSPEROUS IN THE CAMP THE WATHER MILD AND FOOD PLENTY

COL. JACK HAYS A PRISONER AMONG THE MORMONS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SALT REJECT CO OPENING OF THE TERRITORIAL COURT.

A Volunteer Battalion Enlisted. 

From our Special Correspondent.

CAMP SCOTT, U. T. (two miles west from Fort Bridger), Dec. 2, 1837.

I have made mention in my previous letters of the satirical embassies which Brigham Young dispatched to Col., Alexander's camp during the month of October, bearing files of The Desered News, copies of his proclamation, strings of onions, volumes of the territorial laws of Utah, &c. ; but to-day another deputation came into camp from Salt Lake City, with a letter from Brigham, addressed to "Col. Johnston, if he has arrived on Black's Fork; if not, to Col. Alexander," and with four mules packed with salt.

The letter, dated Nov. 26, is such a singular mixture of arrogance and impudence, that I am in doubt whether it ought to excite amusement or indignation. Brigham begins by stating that he has received reliable information that there is a deficiency of salt in the army and the merchant trained which accompany it, and that he therefore die patches Messrs. Henry Woodard and Jesse J. Earl, with eight hundred pounds, which may be received as a present, or for which pay may be tendered; but if the latter, he requires a memoran dum of the weight of salt taken, and of the amount and kind of compensation, to be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and directed to himself. He adde that Messrs. Woodard and Earl do not come to spy out the position, intentions or movements of the army, but that the commanding officer, should there be any "dubiety" on that point, is "at liberty " to detain them outside the camp during the brief period necessary for the execution of their mission. Should there be any suspicion that the salt contains deleterious ingredients or substances foreign to its normal composition, he states that such doubts may be removed by allowing Mr. Livingston, Mr. Gerrish, or Mr. Perry, his acquaintances, to taste it, or by submitting it to the "doctors" to be analyzed.

He then drops the topic of salt abruptly, and saye hat he has to inform the Commander-in Chief that the demonstrations which have been made upon the animals and trains of the army have been made solely with the intention of showing that the Mormons are earnest in their "determination to sasert, " freemen-like, their Constitutional and inalienable "rights." If, says Brigham, you have been sent here by the President of the United States, of which I have no official information, he has sent you on pretexts founded upon lies long since exploded, and with as little regard for the Constitution, laws and rights of citizens of the United States as he has for the constitution, laws and rights of subjects of the Kingdom of Beelzebab.

With regard to the Mormon prisoners, he states that he knows nothing about two men from Oregon, who, he has been informed, are in the hands of the troops. As to Elder Almairon Grow, he expresses his obligation for the "reasonable kindness" with which he has "probably" been treated, inasmuch as it has saved him (Brigham) the trouble and expense of paying his board. Respecting Stowell, he adds, that if pleasure is hoped to be taken in keeping, injuring, or killing him, future experience may convince the Commander-in-chief of the coutrary-as much as to say, I have prisoners, too, and life shall answer life. This seems to confirm a rumor which reached me a fortnight ago, but which I considered too vague to deserve mention in my letters by the last mail, that a civil officer of the Government, having funds to a considerable amount in his possession, had arrived at Salt Lake City from California, during the month of October, and been taken prisoner. It seems incredible that it should be Col. Jack Hays.

The remainder of Brigham's letter is addressed to Col. Alexander specially. Among the animals received at Salt Lake City from the army, he writes, is a little white mule, very lean, said to be a favorite of the Colonel. Out of compassion for the beast and regard for Col. Alexander, he bas ordered it to be placed in his own stables, where it will be well fed, and where it awaits its owner's erder, but he advises the Colonel not to send for it before the expiration of the Winter, since by that time it will be in good condition for him to bestraddle on his return East in the Spring.

After an expression of hope that Messrs. Woodard and Earl may be treated with politeness, he signs himself "Brigham Young, Governor of Utah Territory."

The salt was conveyed in a wagon for upward of thirty miles from Salt Lake City. But it was found impossible to transport it in that manner through the snow which had blown down from the mountains and filled the kanyous to the depth of three or four feet in some places., The wagon was therefore unloaded and its contents packed on mules. An escort of five men was furnished by Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Wells, or "Squire Wells," as Heber C. Kimball calls him.

Messrs. Woodard and Earl were admitted to a conference with Col. Johnston, but the escort were excluded from the tent, and behaved in a very un seemly mapner during the interview.

After examining Brigham Young's letter, Col. Johnston requested the persons in charge of the salt to pack it back again to the place from which they had brought it, since he declined to receive it either as a gift or in the way of trade. He desired Messrs. Woodard and Earl to understand distinctly the ground on which he rejected it. He considered Brigham Young and his associates as traitors and rebels, with whom it was unbecoming any patriotic citizen to interchange acts of courtesy. When they have laid down their arms, and the rebellion is suppressed, there may be room for such en interchange, but certainly not until then. As for the intimation in Brigham Young's letter that he might suspect that the salt was poisoned, he considered that it reflected discredit upon the writer. For his part, he would not believe that any American citizen could be guilty of so infamous an act.

With regard to the allusion made in that letter to the probability of a return of the army to the States in the Spring, be had to tell the gentlemen that this army will not retrace one single ownered